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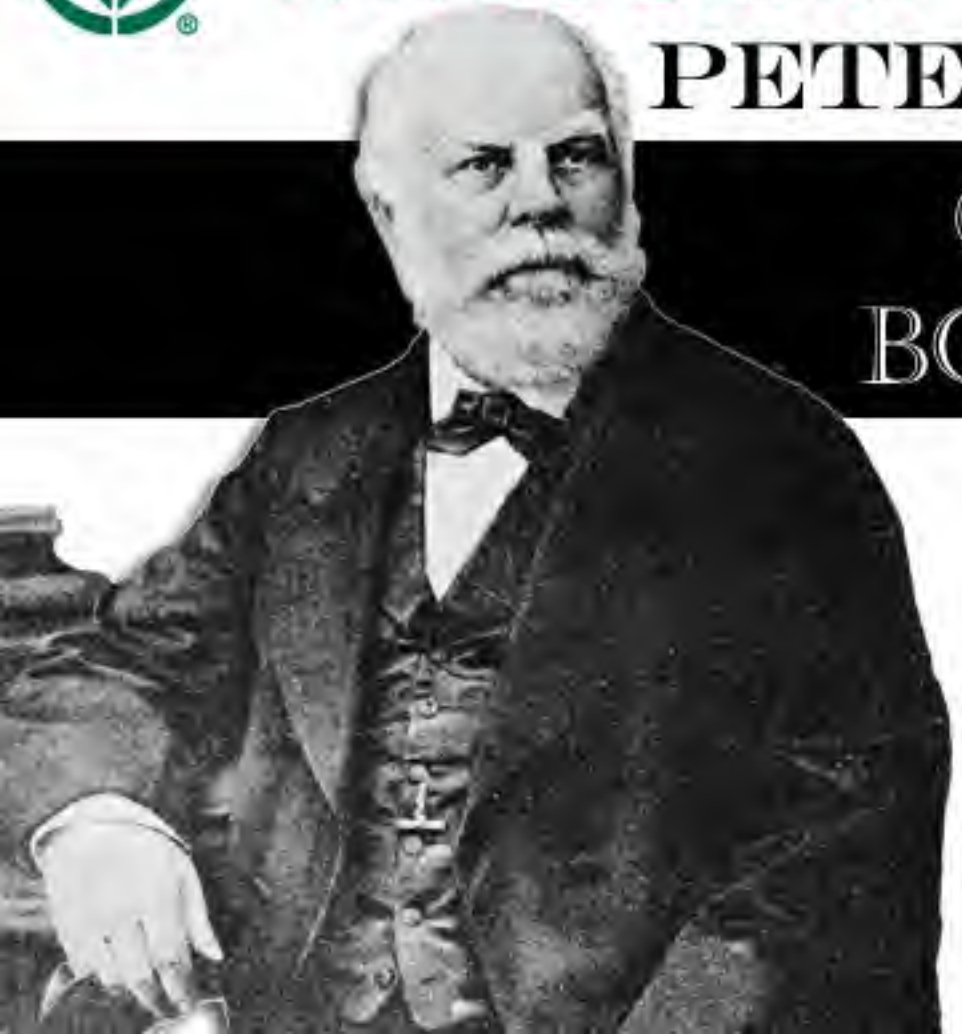

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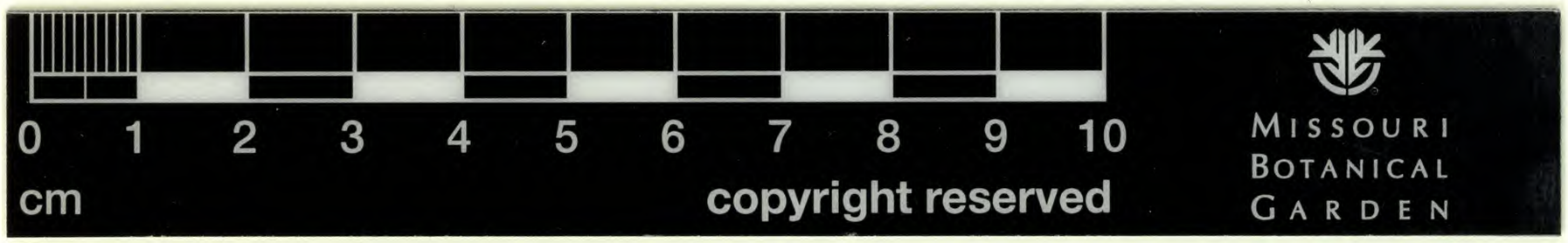
Wm M Jebb No 2 Peninsula Calif 1897

1750

Cereus calvus Engelm MSS

Erectus elatus simplex seu plerumque plus minus ramosus, ramis adscendentibus erectisve; costis 20, pluribus, junioribus obtusis noctu denudatis, areolis oblongo-ellipticis utrinque acutis vix subcanaliculatis, ea connexitatem abscantibus approximatis; aculeis omnibus erectis teretibus, acicularibus irregulariter divaricatis numerosis, (praesertim superioribus) extensoribus 12-15 subulatis, centralibus 3-6 paulo robustioribus longioribus, omnibus nonnullis deciduis. floribus brevibus versus apicem lateralibus; baccis nunquam globosis fructu oblongo-ovoideis.

Sandy soil, from Cape San Lucas north ward, rarer than the closely allied Cereus tetas, similar to it, but commonly not quite so large nor so much branched. Areolae 16 mm long and half as wide, only abt 10 mm apart, and connected by a broad woolly groove. Spines all nearly erect, and not rarely radiating, from 2 to 12 mm long, and usually soon deciduous, never persistent longer than the second year, whence the popular name as well "Cardon pelon" the bald Cereus, and the specific name. The fruit, as described by the natives * is "globose, 1 inch in diameter and very closely covered by light yellowish red spines".



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tacese of the
lifornian
ninsula
M Gabb
1867

No 2. Cereus — (Cardon pelon or barren Cardon from its losing its spines). Habit like the preceding, No 1. C. Titan perhaps a little less branched. It is hard to distinguish these two plants at the distance of 100 yards from their shape or appearance. This is a more rare form especially in the extreme South. Nor is it so common in the extreme North. It differs in the arrangement of the spines (see spec.) and in the fact that they almost invariably disappear after 2 or 3 years; so that I had difficulty in finding good spines. The flower, as seen from below, looks like No 1 C. Titan Fruit (as described by natives) globose, 1 inch diam. lighter in colour and only 1/4 the size of No. 1. covered very closely by light yellowish-red spines. Number and arrangement of ribs in the 2 species about alike

1751

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extreme North. It differs in the arrangement of the
spines (see specimen) and in the fact that they almost
invariably disappear after the part is two or three years
old. This is so marked that I had considerable difficulty

Gardeners Chronicle Aug 10 1878

CEREUS SWARTZII.

Good hedge plants are a desideratum in many places, but there are not many localities out of tropical or subtropical regions where such a hedge as that represented at p. 185 (fig. 37), would be possible. A glance is sufficient to show how effectually it serves its purpose, and how striking its appearance must be. The photograph from which our drawing was made was obligingly forwarded to us by Mr. Hart of Kingston, Jamaica. It represents a hedge of Cereus Swartzii, a species which, like others of its class, grows so freely under suitable conditions, that all that is necessary is to stick a fragment into the ground, when it will grow as freely as a Willow cutting here.

FIG. 37.—A HEDGE OF CEREUS SWARTZII IN JAMAICA. (SEE P. 184.)

1752

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Hyacinthus candicans and Gladiolus.—This really excellent garden plant is now in full flower in our nursery, and is admired daily by the numerous visitors to our establishment. We have a large bed of the pure white flowering Hyacinth, edged by a broad border of Gladiolus Brenchleyensis, which is particularly admired. A most splendid effect has been obtained by this combination. The pure white colour of the Hyacinth makes the most striking contrast with the dark-red tint of the Gladiolus, and this grows just of that height as to enable the Hyacinth to exceed by nearly the whole length of the flower-stem the Gladiolus. We consider Hyacinthus candicans, which flowers during a period of several weeks, one of the best ornamental plants for gardens and parks, and can especially recommend the above-described arrangement. *E. H. Krelage & Son, Haarlem.*

Escallonia pulverulenta.—I send you flowers of Escallonia pulverulenta, a very distinct species, now flowering for the first time in the open air. It unfortunately is not quite hardy everywhere, but in a favourable situation on a warm wall it has stood two years. It will not compare for beauty with such sorts as E. montevidensis, but has distinct features of its own, and a perceptible Hawthorn perfume, and is a good plant for a cool house. *T. Smith, Newry.*

Verbenas, &c., at the Castle Street Nurseries, Salisbury.—The display of Verbenas and Pelargoniums of the newer and choicer varieties to be seen now and for several weeks to come is one not easily to be forgotten. The Verbena plants, as also the Pelargoniums, are planted in rows about 18 inches apart in borders in the immediate neighbourhood of the forcing-houses, in which borders, with one or two exceptions, the plants seem to luxuriate. The plants are very healthy, and the hues of the flowers most varied, from the most highly coloured crimson gradually toning down to the most chaste, soft, and delicate pink and white. The profusion of bloom, the perfectness of the trusses, the regularity in the development of and immense size of pips, some of which measure more than an inch in diameter, produce a floral display which is perfectly lovely. I give the names and descriptions of a few of those that took my fancy most. Admiration, very brilliant carmine, slightly shaded towards centre, with immense pips. Favourite, fine deep velvety crimson, with light purplish tinted eye. Boule de Neige, best pure white. Clarinda, plum colour, with white eye. Duke of Edinburgh, bright pink, with crimson ring round the eye. Miss Edwards, beautiful scarlet-pink, with much darker centre, with very small white eye. Adelina Patti, bright pink, with white ring round dark eye, immense truss. Lovely Blue, very bright blue, very sweetly scented; grand flower and strong grower. The Pelargoniums are equally good, but not so extensive in variety, but, nevertheless, the habit of the plants, the size and form of the flowers are all that could be desired in a Pelargonium, some of the colours being very attractive, among which Jennie

me, all planted in the inside border. They are carrying a nice crop of regular good average-sized bunches, having good berries, which showed not the slightest sign of cracking. Mr. Challis thinks very highly of the Madresfield Court, as his having a house devoted to its special culture will testify. *H. W. W.*

Scurvy of the Sea.—Perhaps the "Scurvy of the Sea," mentioned in p. 90 by "Guernsey," is the "Scurvy-grass" (Cochlearia officinalis), a common plant on seashores, which has the antiscorbutic properties referred to by him. *J. M., Dublin.*

Carpet Bedders.—Whatever captious critics may say as to the æsthetic taste displayed in carpet-bedding, it is at least certain that, so long as gardeners or their employers, whom they aim to please, keep their beds at home for their own pleasure and gratification, and do not send them to some royal floral bedding academy for public display, they have an undoubted right to carry out this development of their own wishes without reference to the whims, fancies, or criticisms of other people. But there is another reason why carpet-bedding should exist, and even be encouraged. Nothing would more tend to the extinction of interest in garden-work than the decoration of all gardens on exactly the same pattern and upon the same dead level; and thus it is desirable to find in each good place some special feature, differing perhaps from that found elsewhere, and which at all times marks the garden in question as worthy a visit from those who admire horticultural specialities. Then, again, one place seems to be specially adapted for the display of carpet-bedding; another has features that render it out of place there; another is remarkable for its masses of mixed plants, its noble glades, its grand trees, its water scenery, and so on; and thus it is impossible to lay down any special rule for the decorative features of any garden. The most indefensible point in carpet-bedding is not in its existence, but rather in the way in which it is worked out; and, assuming that it is altogether in correct taste when done well, it is of course open to criticism when worked out in bad taste, and in a slovenly way. Such carpet-bedding is, however, rather the exception than the rule; and that so much is done well is perhaps largely due to the good examples set to the garden-learners in these things in our public parks, the Crystal Palace, and in a few of the best private gardens. It is often a matter of complaint against employers that they send their gardeners to these large places to study the designs there worked out, and bid them endeavour to reproduce them in their smaller gardens at home. Such an attempt is sure to lead to failure. That such might be the case if a literal reproduction were attempted there can be little doubt, as it is not unfrequently the case that large designs, however admirably worked out, can hardly be suited for small beds, and that the effect when worked out in a small scale is lost. This is so far true that it is perhaps unwise to attempt any more slavish copying, as it

design. Perhaps the most troublesome to keep in check is the Golden Feather, which needs much pinching, as in the good soil of flower beds it finds encouragement to grow robust. The new laciniated variety, although a little dwarfer, is only just so, whilst it largely lacks the rich golden tint of the old kind. A new selection from the first named variety that gives all its denseness of leafage and richness of colour with a very dwarf compact habit has just presented itself, and this, if proved to be reliable, will doubtless become the most suitable yellow foliage bedder. Carpet bedding is subject to the charge of flatness whilst unrelieved by the introduction into it of a few taller plants, as may suit the taste of the gardener. These are found in abundance in some of the hardier Dracænas, dwarf Thistles, large Echeverias, Sempervivums, Pachyphytons, small Agaves, &c., and many other things that may be to hand, provided they do not present unharmonious features, and preserve form and foliage in perfection throughout the season. *A. D.*

The Best Kept Gardens.—Will "M." allow me to supplement his excellent report of the Marlborough horticultural show, with a short note of one class in the schedule which was judged in the week before the show. The class was "for gentlemen's gardens in Marlborough and Preshute." "For the best kept kitchen and flower garden showing superior cultivation in all departments, with a certificate of merit" [glass excluded.] The gardeners of seven masters competed, the gardens were very well kept; those gaining 1st and 2d prizes were admirable, and the 3d not only thoroughly well kept, but with an interesting collection of alpine and herbaceous plants. It was very pleasant to see at a great public school evidence everywhere of the increased taste for gardening which has happily so greatly developed itself of late years in this country. *George F. Wilson, Heatherbank, Weybridge.*

Fumigators.—Some of your correspondents would perhaps kindly give their experience of a want which I and doubtless many often feel, viz., that of an efficient fumigating apparatus, for all that I have seen or tried lead me to infer that we have not yet attained the acme. Tobacco paper, perhaps the most economical, effective, and generally used article, always more or less moist, will not burn satisfactory without a handful of live coals or (better still) charcoal to kindle it—the largest size of those in use emitting so small a volume of smoke that I find it impossible to do the work effectually, so shall *pro tem.* resort to a sieve or wire basket involving of course the presence of the operator. Tebbs' is a neat strong apparatus, but difficult to kindle as per directions; and the largest size far too small to fumigate a medium-sized house effectually. *E. K., Carton.*

The Potato Disease.—The reports with respect to the general appearance of the Potato crop, now so freely furnished

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Wm M. Gabb 1867 № 1.

= gigantea

Cereus Titan

Cereus,
erectus, elatus, v. simplex sed
plerumque ramosus ramosissimusve
ramis ascendentibus erectisve; costis
20, pluribus junioribus acutis
omnibus armatis
areolis (approximatis) ovalibus,
subo lanigeo connexis
aculeis aciculanibus, rigidis
ovi bulbosis
sub 12 radiantibus, 3–4
interiobus robustioribus,
brevibus
floribus versus apicem
lateralibus; baccis ovoideis globosis
subo areolatis,
demum irregulariter quadrivalvatim dehiscentibus

Commonly in very sandy soil from the Cape San Lucas to San Quentin. 20–50 feet high, and sometimes 2 feet in diameter; fruit about the size of an orange, red.

The plant is evidently very closely allied to Cereus gigantea of Arizona & Sonora, and its spines are not unlike those of the youngest specimens of this (see Bound. Cact pl. 61 fig. 4 & 5.), but are more uniform, the central spine being irregular and not much larger than the radial ones; The Growth is more robust and more branching and the fruit dehiscent like that of C. gigantea is not naked but covered — if Mr Gabb's notes are to be relied on — by "numerous spines of a reddish brown colour"

Fascles about 6 mm long and 10 mm apart.

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…3 of sketch. …
…y half as much …
…tes 2 feet in di…
…ops armed perm…
…e are frequently re…
…mes replaced by a…
…ch form is mu…
…picture I have …
…the summits …
…specimens obtained
…ght, red & cover…
…fruit divides
…mmonly on very sa…
…ation where the …
…n Northern limi…
…State, returning fro…
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…occurrence of a …
…Nevada in short …
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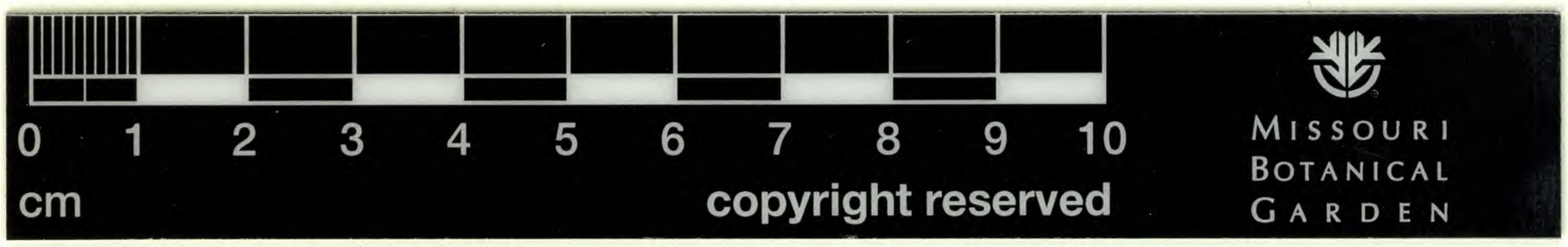

Cactaceæ of the Californian Peninsula
Wm M Gabb, 1867

Specimen 1. Cereus / (common names Cardon espinosa)
Fig. 3 of sketch. Plant from 20 to 50 feet high, robust, often covering half as much lateral area by branching, as its height - sometimes 2 feet in diameter of main trunk. Ribs 20 or more - always armed permanently with radiating spines as in specimen. These are frequently retained on the trunk, after the green skin becomes replaced by a brown rough bark. The figure of the branching form is much more characteristic of its habit than any picture I have ever seen published. Flowers attached to the summits of the ridges & growing out laterally. The No specimens obtained. Fruit globular, about the size of an orange, red & covered with numerous spines of a reddish brown color - fruit divides into 4 segments when ripe. Grows more commonly on very sandy ground from Cape S. Lucas to San Quentin where the last specimen was observed. Approaching their Northern limit, these plants gradually change their habitat, retiring from the coast plains into the higher hills & even into the mountains. I have been informed of the occurrence of a species of gigantic Cereus in the State of Nevada in about the latitude of Owens Lake and about 200 miles East, on a rocky mountain called Cactus mountain.

1754

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in finding a specimen. The flower, as seen from the ground, looks like the preceding. Fruit (described by me by notes) is about 1 inch in diameter & globular, not more than 1/4 the size of the preceding; lighter in color & covered very closely by light yellowish red spines.

Number & arrangement of ribs of the 2 species about alike

No 3. Cereus (Pitahaya dulce, or sweet Pitahaya)

Plant from 10 to 20 feet high, profusely branched, branches 4 to 6 inches in diameter, erect, grooves of stem very shallow. Spines small, variable in No. usually one central one larger than the others, always starting from a black spot on the rib. Flower unknown; fruit round, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, truncated at the apex & covered with small scattered spines like those on the branches. Woody skeleton thin, cylindrical & rarely perforated. No 1. of sketch gives the habit.

I have seen this plant labelled in a conservatory as C. pitahaya. The fruit is considered the most delicious fruit of Mexico.

Loc. & habitat. From Cape S. Lucas to Rosario Lat. 30° prefers sandy plains but grows occasionally, though rarely, among rocks.

No 4. Cereus — (Chorea Cardon) C. Emoryi —

This is a smaller species, growing 3 or 4 feet high, with a habit intermediate between the preceding & succeeding species.

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Cerens primosus (L.) S. Watson

and C. Jeffreyi

Cyrtocereus Jeffreyi.

Notiz ad Cereus ?

1755

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COLN BAHNHOF
4-5 N.

NORDDEUTSCHES POSTBEZIRK
22
1
4
EIN GROSCHEN

Franco

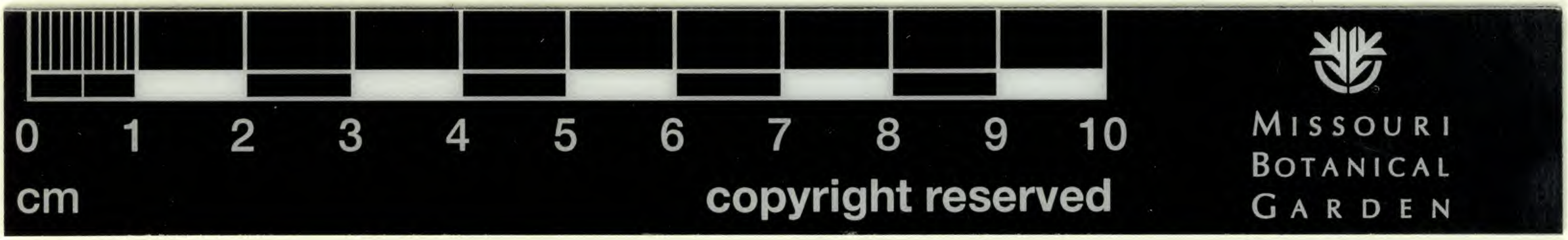
Dr. George Engelmann

Adv. von

Fräulein Julie Engelmann

Schloßgasse

Kreuznach.



Ripe fruit of
Cereus Geometricus
June 9th 1878 Dr Parry

	1	2	3	
Diameter	11/16	9/16	7/16	inch
Length	11/16	10/16	9/16	inch

Nat Size of average
specimens. (shaded by
their own juice)
outside color dark purple
shining; areolae few & inconspicuous;
mild sub-acid taste.

1756

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Su Servidor de U

would be greatly obliged to me
to visit your hacienda
and
be con

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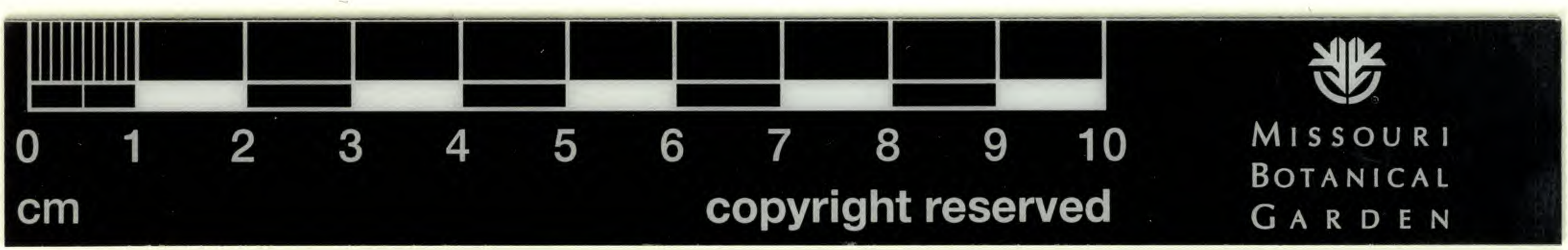
Muy Señor Mio

Quedare muy agradecido de U. me
concede la oportunidad de hacer una
visita a la Hacienda de Ayala cuando guiera
que le fuere conveniente

Thus is not for
Mr Mr
Dr
amongst
C C P



Aug 4 · 1877

Cleistocactus Rhodacanthus Lem
Echinocact. — Salm
Echinopsis — Salm.

1757

Cordilleres de Mendoza 35° S. Lat
M. Paris, Hort Upsal 30 Juin 1877
"Flores apical" A. Weber.

Pollen $\frac{23.5}{415}$ = 0.056 mm

×4

filament

×10

12 stigmas 4 mm long

style

nect cavity

prominence which bears the tuft of hair

×2

×10

anthers deep red colouring water strongly

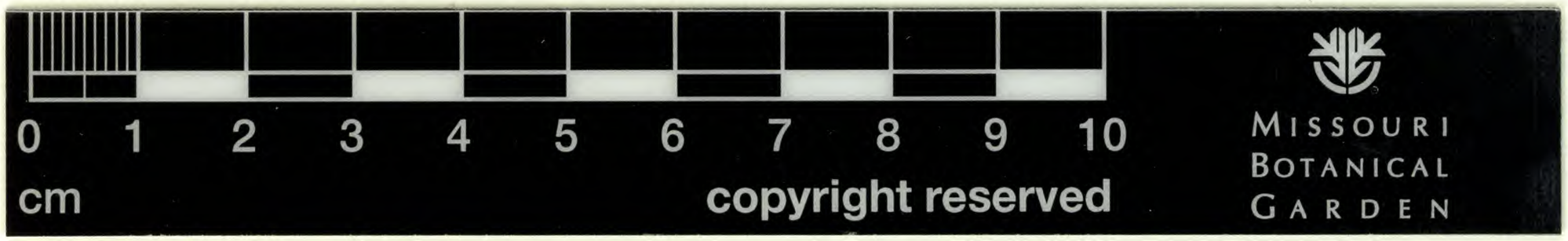
×10

×60

ovary 8 mm
nectary 1
tuft 3
stamens exsert 10
subequal pairs
subequal pairs 8
to corona
petals 7
stamens exsert 8
style above 8–10
upper stam
(Short style 4 mm
(2½–4 mm

34
19
26

nectarian cavity 1 mm long with 15 ridges, each of which bears a tuft of wool 3.4 mm (long) Corona base of stamens & closing nectary



JNO. S. HEALY,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

S. W. Cor 5th and Myrtle Sts.

Spuibbs' Preparations constantly on hand.

℞

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H. B. Vind. Jul 28 1869.

Cocos spherosissimus

	mm
Ovary 20 - 22 mm	20 - 22
perianth cavity	20 - 22
staminate part of tube	10 10
free part	8 - 9
length of tube	58 - 63

incl. ovary = 2½ inch

length of petals 7 cent 2 3/4 inch

length of crown - stamens 6 cent.

flower 13 cent = 5 - 5½ inch

style red, enlarged upwards, 9 white

cent unequal style 7-8 mm long

ext. staminodia 6 cent long

Ovary with 26-30 pubescent areol bearing foliaceous sepals, lower one 1 mm upper one large - wool & spines - ixils

sepals of tube about 5 similar, large - with same exiting spines

inner sepals abt 25-30. gradually large, linear - lanceolat acuminate, or acutate ovinous.

petals obovate 2½ cent wide, obtus cuspidate, in mor not purple

15 - 15 = number.

1758

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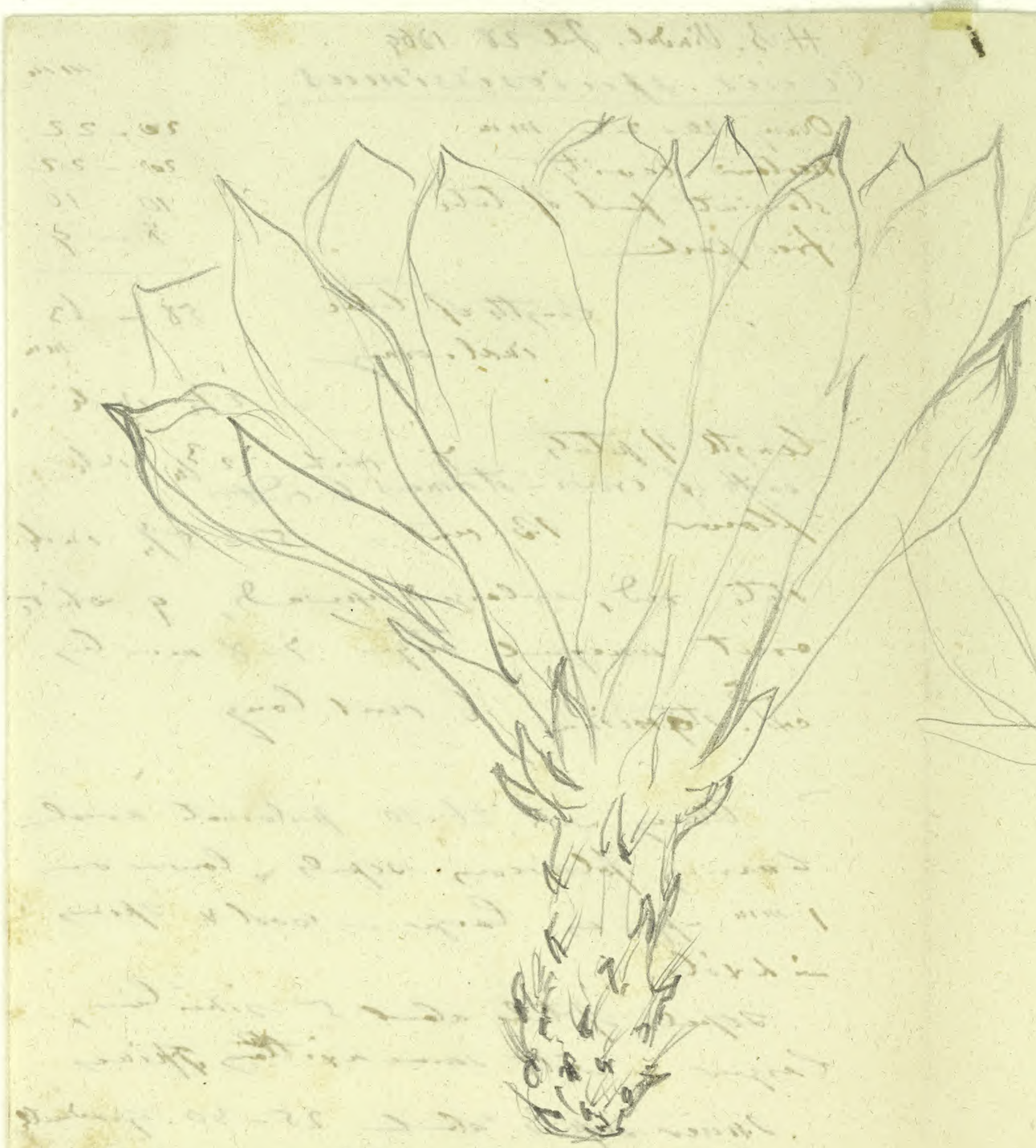

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Hort Madr July 28 1867

"Cereus euphorbioides Haw" ("syn: Cer. oxygonus")

"Brasilia"

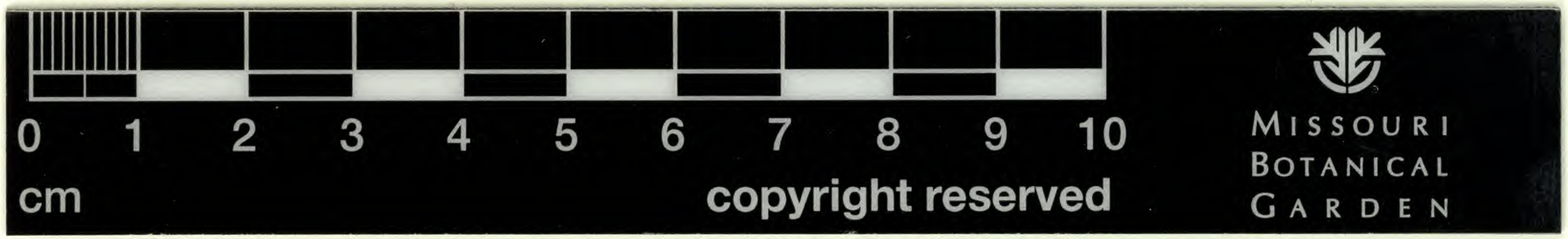
6' high 5" diam

9 ribs sharp

areolæ close, ½ inch apart, circular,

1–2 (sometimes in younger areolæ 5–8) pectinate deflexed straight acicular dark spines

1759



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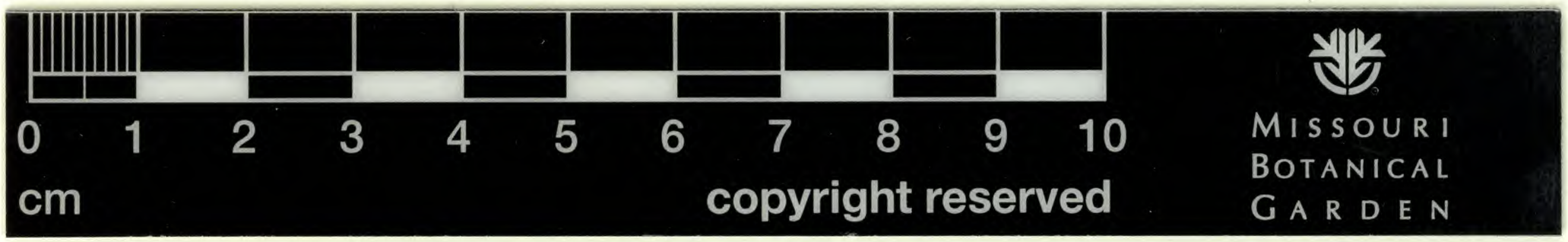

Hb. Hort Dry Dec 12 1869

Cereus extensus — plenty of aërial roots

large white (nocti florous) flowers, as large as in grandiflorus, similar stigma, somewhat oblique or declined stamens; ripely narrower as in grandiflorus

sepals of ovary numerous, triangular with axillary spinules

scaly on tube triangular rather small

1760

C. cryptorus ampliss expandens

sepals of ovary & tube 10–12 lines elongate, adherent

Fl. 7–8 inches long, 5 — in expan

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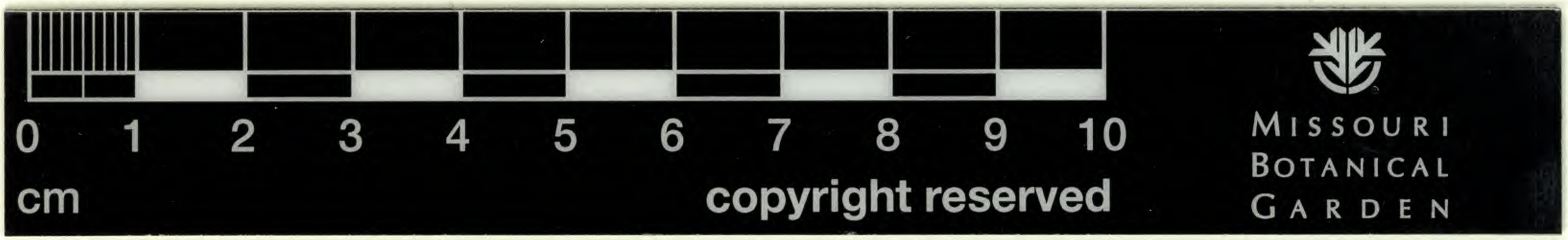
C. leucosphæra flowers 6 inches long, 2½ wide
petals narrow
tube long, covered with recurved subulate
sepals, bearing wool in axil; tube
with fewer, not longer ones, also
woolly in axils; upper sepals
bearing same axillary powder as
the petals, but longer, pointed
sepals in Dianthus an Echinopsis vera

Hort Bot Prag. July 1869

1761



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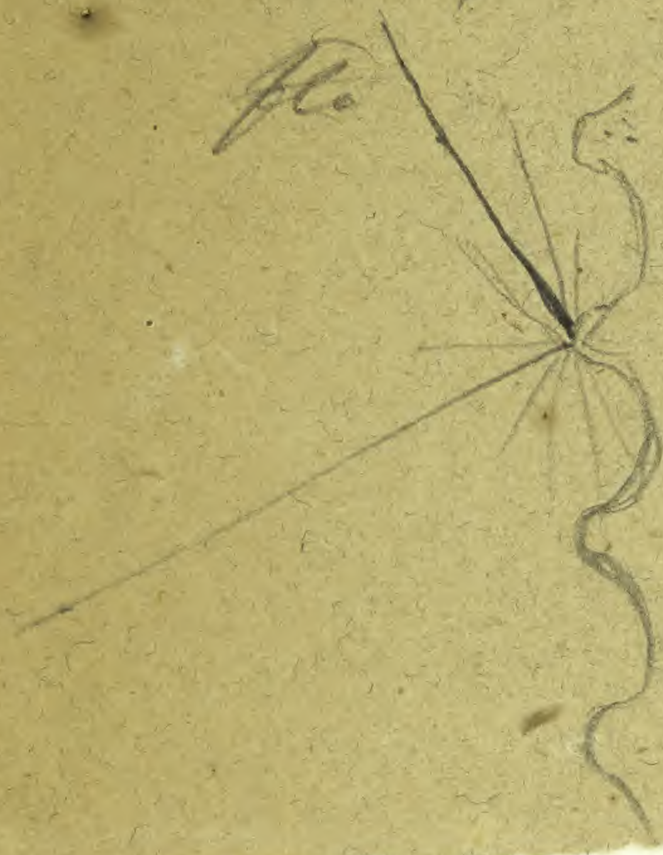
Cereus papillosus

Hort Reitz. Rio Jan 11 1869

K. I June 11 a.m – 3 p.m. purple. 1762

6–7 ribs, tubercled; spines 1–3 central, upper reddish, lower, longest (1½ inch) white. 6–7 radial ovoidal, white



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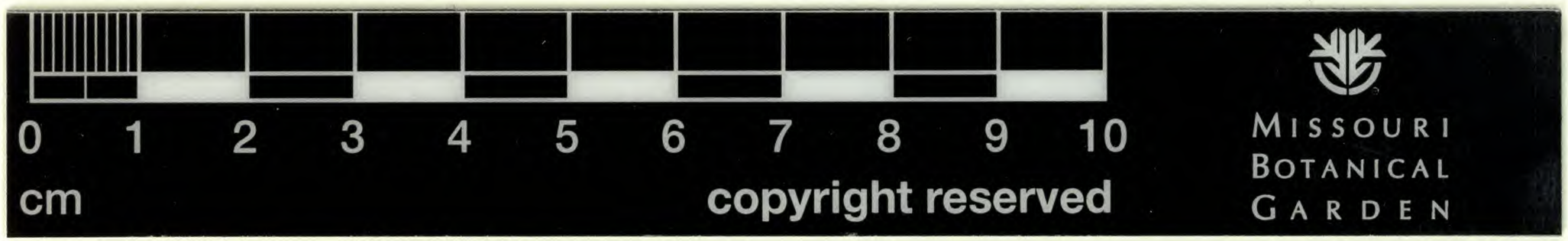
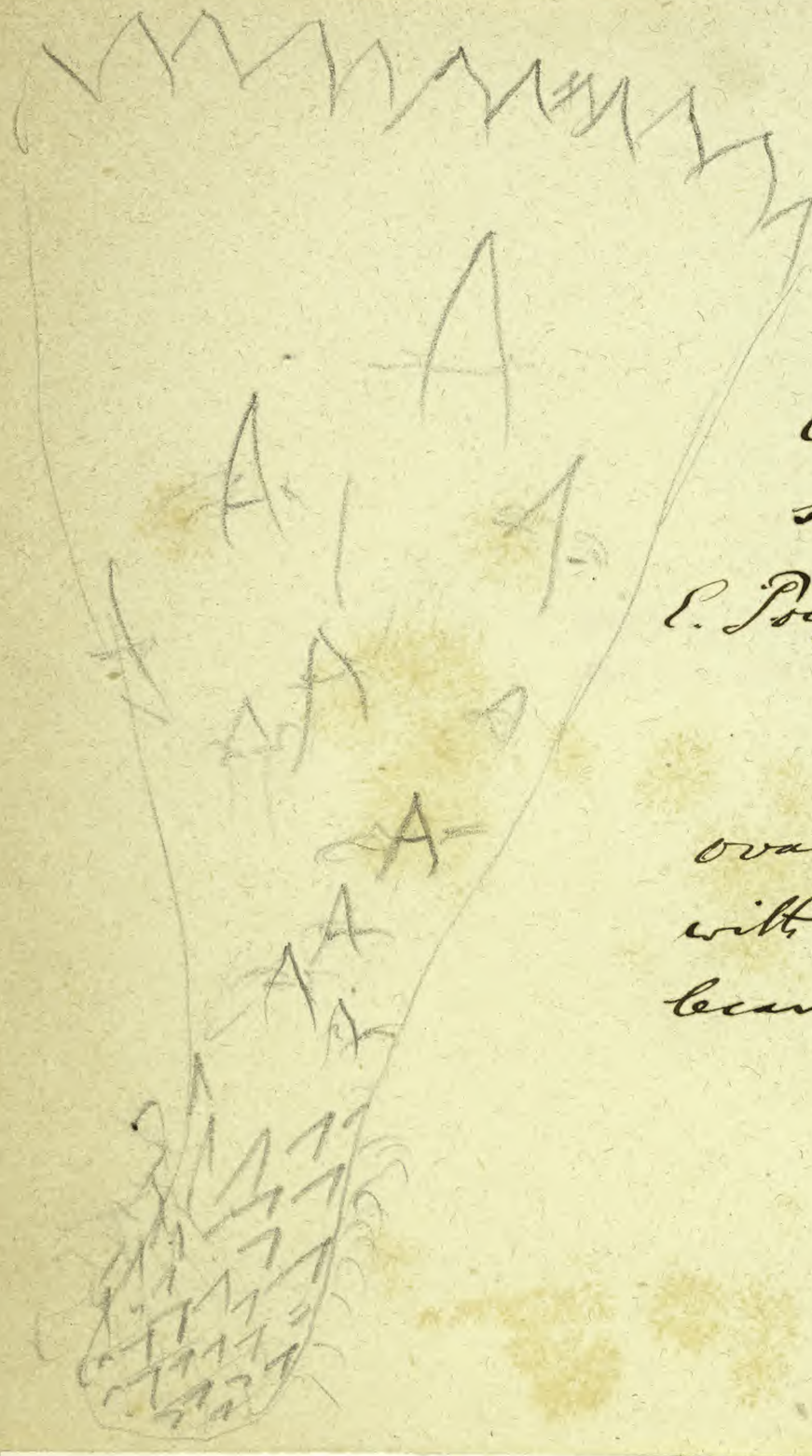


Hb. Vindobon 2d 1269



97 " Cereus peruvianus L "

Chile boreal. ubique in campis
steril: bus, Concon July 1827
C. Poeppig.

only a flower
by no means C. Peruvianus —!
ovary & tube densely imbricate squamed
with triangular lanceolate sepals
bearing abundant black wool & axels

1763

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

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cm
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